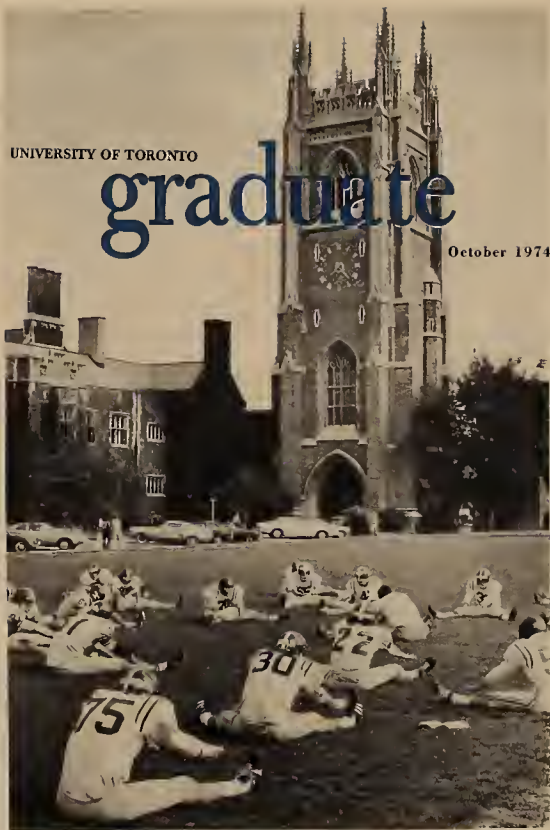


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

# graduate

October 1974



**INTEGRATION:** the athletic complex for all  
**After two years: THE GOOD AND THE BAD**





UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

## graduate

*The Governing Council (the first meeting of which is seen in the photograph above, taken on July 4, 1972) is now well into its third year of operation. Is it functioning as it should? What are its accomplishments – and its failures? The author of the article below, an alumni representative on Council from 1972 to 1974, reviews the events of the first two years of unicameral governance and gives his personal impressions.*

### After two years of Governing Council

By Graham Cotter

When, in 1972, I was elected to serve for two years as an alumni representative on the new Governing Council of the University of Toronto, this was a special kind of return for me: not only had I thrice graduated from Varsity – B.A. in 1946 and two subsequent graduate degrees – but I had taught with the English department at University College, having been a lecturer from 1952 to 1957. Coming back 17 years later, although in a different capacity, I might well review, at the least, my reasons for choosing a vocation off campus; certainly my estimate of the University in the early 50's could be compared with the reality of today.

Not only the Governing Council was new in July, 1972; there was also John Evans, the new President, I had known both his predecessors, having been both a student and teacher under Sidney Smith, and a student of, and very junior colleague of, Claude Bissell. I was impressed from the beginning, and remain so, with John Evans: his directness, his flexibility, his style. He came right to the point in his installation address about two major issues: the relation between the colleges and the University, and the need for rapid adaptability of programs in study and research.

As for the Council membership, I shall limit my personal references to comments on some chairmen. The Chairman, Malim Harding, "kept his cool" remarkably under very trying circumstances, and won our respect. As for the three committee chairmen under whom I served – Jim Lewis, Gordon

## THE GOOD AND THE BAD

Fisher, and Mamie Paikin – their hard work and capacity for intelligent appraisal convinced me that the Council could never do without the so-called "lay" membership – those appointed by the government from among the general public.

I became, however, unhappy about the participation of about half of the "lay" group, who seem to have been chosen from occupations which would hardly allow them to appear regularly at meetings. The Ontario Government was very slow in making the initial appointments, and seriously inconvenienced the preparatory stages before the new Council got under way. I wonder if the government is accustomed to casting its nets really wide in finding volunteer help beyond party and business associations. But what is needed is not, I think, the sort of syndicalism suggested by some student groups who say the "lay" membership should be elected by various community groups; but appointments by a government in which both officers and officials have a more comprehensive acquaintance in the communities they represent and govern.

The alumni representatives, of whom I was one, suffered also from pressures relating to attendance, though our record was good. As a group, I think, the alumni did their job well; we tried not to think just as alumni, but in terms of the general welfare of the University and of society. We were prepared to be influenced by appeals for mercy or fairness which came from such groups as Food Sciences and the students, and we agonized over our votes all the time.

It would be invidious to say which of faculty or students made the greater contribution: the faculty certainly exceeded in many hours, partly because there were more faculty representatives. But the students were equally dedicated and had to spread themselves through all the standing committees. That these two groups tended to polarize on certain issues, such as parity, was obvious enough. It should not be assumed, however, that the student point of view was any less mature. The chronological maturity of graduate students and part-time students did not lead them to diverge from the principles which they shared with the undergraduate representatives. The factor which most marred student relations with the Council was external: SAC was not content to let its student governors govern, but was always wanting special privileges of the floor. Other student groups followed suit. This is one of the abuses which I hope student parity will remedy – when it comes.

#### An imbalance to be corrected

The faculty representatives worked very hard at tasks which concerned them both professionally and philosophically. One of the challenges to the new unicameral system of the Council was whether the work of the former Senate could be encompassed by the new body, and much of that work fell to the Academic Affairs Committee – too much so, I think, and the imbalance is yet to be corrected. Although the faculty representatives in these two years were by no means

*Continued on Page 4*

# Jean of London

*She sets the fashion pace  
for millions in Britain*

By Anna Hilley

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

## graduate

VOLUME II, NO. 1

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*With this issue the graduate begins its second year in its present format. During its first year you have written to the Editor letters of good wishes, praise and encouragement – for which he is grateful. A few have been critical (as you can see in "The Reader Writes" department of the current issue), and the Editor appreciates criticism too – it helps to keep him on his toes.*

*What the Editor has not had are enough letters saying what you like or dislike about the contents of the paper. Yet he cannot give you the sort of publication you want unless you tell him. He needs feedback from readers in order to do the best possible job for you.*

*This is a big university indeed and a quarterly cannot hope to cover everything that goes on here. But if we have missed something you think we should have told you about – tell the Editor. If you have a special interest in some subject, let him know and he will see if something can be done about it. Be as specific as possible. If you are boring you, say so – but please say why and in what way. We'll try to make amends if enough of you tell us we are on the wrong track.*

*We emphasize that the graduate is published for you. If it is to be a success, it must be a vehicle of two-way communication between the University and its alumni.*

*The Editor will appreciate hearing from you.*

### Who's Jean Scroggie?

Jean Scroggie's the spunky little Vic grad who flashed into big-time journalism by writing fashion news and features for the London Daily Telegraph. She's the personal fashion guru of millions of British women from London to Liverpool who read her with religious zeal.

Once a month, on Saturdays, Jean also tells her readers what's new in other fashion fields, and where to find the real bargains. For instance, when I was in London her piece about Hovercraft travel to France, explained that, because of savings on duty-free goods, a day-trip often costs nothing. This monthly column, "What's in Store", is modern journalism at its best, and comes complete with a glamorous photograph spread. Her "copy" is succinct and saucy, with a swizzle of Scroggie wit, and of course a gentle persuasion to buy, though that's not the whole idea, Jean's quick to point out. Accurate information about colour, size, price, and availability is absolutely essential to the success of the column, and requires an enormous amount of research and leg work.

### Responsibility to readers

"I have a responsibility to my readers," says Jean. "I like to feel they can depend on the advice I give them – and that they'll ignore it if they want to! Fashion takes a while to catch on. Most women are uncomfortable if they look too different from everyone else. I just tell them what's going on, where to get it – if they want it."

Jean is smaller than I expected. Vibrant, with straight hair – one of those casual cuts, with a blown look, suggesting Vidal Sassoon. She is an extremely talented woman, with an incisive mind, and a gutsy affinity for hard work and meeting deadlines.

Jean Elizabeth Scroggie graduated from Victoria College in 1951. She came from Hamilton, where she attended Westdale Collegiate, winning ten out of ten firsts in her Upper School examinations. At this time she had a big interest in theatre, acting and dancing, and wanted to study journalism. "But my parents disapproved. And since they were paying the bills for my education I ended up at Victoria College, in modern languages and modern history."

Modern history and modern languages (French and Spanish) was considered one of the university's toughest courses, so the Victoria College authorities told me, embracing two-thirds of the modern history course and two-thirds of the modern languages course. It is no longer on the U of T curriculum. In her final year Jean switched to modern history – not a "cop out" – but as a protest over the standards of the Spanish course at the time.

In her final year she came first in modern history at Victoria, (fifth at the University), winning the Students' Administrative Council Honour Award, and the Honour Ring from Victoria. All this despite the fact she was actively involved in a great many campus activities: she was a member of the French Club, acted and directed plays, was president of the Drama Society in her fourth year, and became the founder-director of the "Scarlet and Gold", now known as the "Bob Review".

At the end of her second year she won an exchange N.E.C.U.S. Scholarship for her third year, to pay her fees at another Canadian university. U of T refused for six months to let her take her third year at any other university; when they finally agreed to let her

go to U.B.C., the U.B.C. president refused to recognize her Toronto qualifications! So she returned to Toronto.

"When I was at college," she said, "I wanted to work on the Varsity, which was a male stronghold, and after hounding the editor for a job was finally told to drop around at a certain time on a certain evening. They put me off in a corner, by myself, where I worked all night thinking up ideas for the headline of the next Varsity issue. But nothing pleased them. My submissions were rejected one after the other. 'Too long! Too short! Unbalanced' – till eventually I got the message and left – and I didn't go back."

After graduation Jean took off for Paris in search of intellectual freedom, and an opportunity to do her own thing. But fate intervened. On a stop-over in London she got a job with CBC and has lived in London ever since.

"I like the cultural advantages here," Jean said, "the intellectual freedom, and the nearness to the Continent."

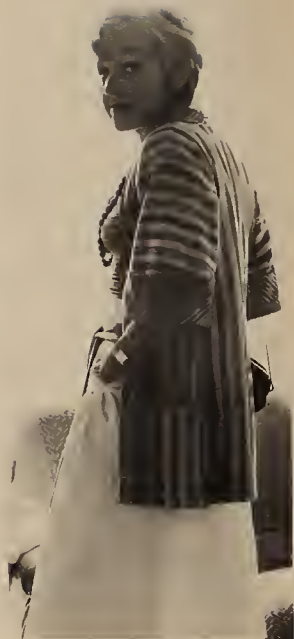
### Leading the world in fashion

Fashion is a thriving business in London today. It's no longer a one-way street to Paris for the latest in fashion news. Not any more! French designers, manufacturers, and journalists, now go to London for fashion scoops. London is leading the world in fashions for the very young, and for British couturier fashions, as well as "quality" ready-to-wear clothes for the carriage trade.

Jean has come a long way from her Victoria College days, and her achievements have been significant. Maybe success was in her stars. Certainly her education at U of T played a big part, but I think she herself can take full credit for her scintillating success.

"You're must be the most exciting job in the world," I said, "You must be head over heels in love with your work."

Jean was quietly amused. "Well, no – not in love with it. I don't suppose anyone's really in love with their work. Let's just say I'd miss mine very much."



Jean Scroggie of Vic and London

## 'Halfway up Parnassus':

## THE BISSELL YEARS

A review of a book, just released by University of Toronto Press, in which Dr. Claude Bissell tells the story of his 39 years on campus, from student to President.

By Gwendoline Pilkington

If student radicalism on university campuses were still considered sufficiently newsworthy to command bold headlines or querulous editorials in the daily press, Claude Bissell's account of his 39 years at the University of Toronto would become a best-seller. It is short, pitiful, styled with grace and wit, and it takes one behind the scenes which were enacted when the administration was being harassed by student activists, disgruntled faculty, a disenchanted public, and a headline-hungry press. Bissell, as President, was caught in the cross-fire. His dramatically honest sketch of that explosive period is preceded by descriptions of his arrival on campus in 1932 as a freshman, of his blissful undergraduate and graduate years, and of the challenging but rewarding presidential era from 1958 to 1966.

This is an important autobiography by an acknowledged scholar, and it will fascinate not only obviously partisan alumni, but also those who experienced, either first or second-hand, the tumultuous years when universities were being bombarded on all sides.

The figure who emerges as the heroine in the book is the person to whom it is dedicated, Bissell's wife, Christine. She was the rock which steadied him when the vicious currents of radicalism swept through the campus of the sixties... those "years of turmoil and long drawn-out efforts to compromise," when "the University was starkly visible to society."

Bissell disavows any claim to objectivity in his interpretation of events or of individual actions, but he has tried to be "scrupulously accurate" with regard to the "factual record". His immense pride in and loyalty to his alma mater (the "great and good place") are honestly reflected, as are his deep chagrin and disillusionment with the eventual turn of the tide which, while resulting in welcome changes in the rigid hierarchical governing structure, and in the acquisition of the new library, nevertheless hastened the demise of the cherished medieval concept of the university.



Jim Reidford, long-time *Globe & Mail* cartoonist, drew this cartoon of Dr. Bissell and some of his achievements.

The general theme of the book is described as "the change that took place in the sixties from the feudalistic, ordered university that still 'whispered from her tower the last enchantments of the middle ages' to the new university that has rejected much of the past, without as yet fixing upon a distinctive form." The tone is one of bittersweet nostalgia, and an intrusive mood of pathos permeates the final chapters.

The story "places great importance on individuals, and strives to present them as human beings and not as political cartoons". Bissell asserts that "histories of universities are usually dull" because they omit the human element, but those who have spent much time reading such publications may demur. The accounts by J.S. Thomson or A.S. Morton of their years at the University of Saskatchewan, or Edgar Collard's *Oldest McGill*, for example, reward the reader, just as Bissell does, with colourful candid shots of individuals and events. A university history,

and particularly one written by a former president, is, by its very nature, personal, anecdotal, and in essence, a distillation of memories of situations and the people who figured prominently in them. In this connection, one is puzzled as to why Vice-President Sword, who must have been closer to Bissell than many minor characters whose roles are clearly defined, merited but two scant references. The apology voiced in the Preface "to the many friends and associates whom I do not mention" hardly covers this omission.

In any case, what is unique to this story, as opposed to earlier university histories, is the moment in time in which the events occurred and the figures moved. Bissell's experiences during his 13 years as President were unlike any to which his predecessors were exposed. He arrived in 1958 just as the universities were about to enjoy hitherto undreamed of national prestige and support. In 1957, while he was still at Carleton, the Government had announced the establishment of the Canada Council to whom it had entrusted vast sums of money to be doled out to universities for capital expenditures, and it had doubled the existing grants from 50 cents per head of provincial population to \$1.00.

Over the next few years the problems of university presidents were mainly those accompanying rapid expansion of plant, enormously increased student enrolment, and paucity of qualified staff. It meant a great deal of work and worrisome frustration, particularly in the mad scramble to attract competent faculty in all areas. By and large, however, Toronto fared rather better than other institutions, certainly as compared with its rival in stature, McGill, which had suffered first from the transience of Premier Duplessis who made it impolitic for Quebec universities to accept federal aid, and then by the effects of what Bissell calls "a resurgent French Canadian nationalism". He states frankly that he wanted Toronto to be the "spokesman for the country in the intellectual exchanges of the world, where there could be no spurious coinage". By implication, he suggests that McGill's national and international reputation was thus tainted. Initially describing McGill as having been the "best known university... (which) had a style, an easy self-confidence, and a coherence that

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## Movies come of age on the University campus

By Bill MacVicar

The Saturday night movie for generations of college students was a welcome release from the demands of lectures and essays, a way of letting down hair and soothing eyes made bleary by a week of book work. Movies were plain fun, and dismissed as orders of magnitude less serious than Middelnenarch or the Cambridge Mediaeval History. Film makers, too, held their craft in modest estimation; Director King Vidor, in Toronto last year for a special showing of his 1928 film *The Crowd*, said that in those days they made a film on the assumption that it would play out its two weeks around the country, then slip into oblivion.

But times change. In the 1950s student film societies began to spring up, and near campus there was an inevitable "art house" which brought Bergman, Antonioni and Kurosawa to cinema buffs who craved something more than the anemic comedies and whodunits that were staple fare in those days. That was only the start of a new way of looking at film, and now at many universities cinema is a legitimate, rigorous course of study. Classics like *Citizen Kane*, *Intolerance*,

and *l'Avventura* are scrutinized for influences and subjected to the same painstaking exegesis that is applied to *Madame Bovary*, and frames of film are contemplated as if they were canvases of Vermeer.

At the University of Toronto, students of French and Italian can elect to study the cinema of those countries, while English concentrators can explore the relationship between poetry and film. Inquisitive students can even approach religious issues through a course called "The Theology of Ingmar Bergman".

The course that attracts most students is "Introduction to Film Studies". Each week there is a preparatory lecture on the history of a period, a genre, or a movement. This will acquaint viewers with the background and acquaint viewers with the background. After screening, the movie is discussed in a small seminar group. The size of this group, according to David Clanfield, one of the instructors, is a good indication of how the week's "text" was received.

It is hard to predict what works will get the cold critical shoulder. Silent films tend to disorient young people brought up in the sound era. Some of the instructors think that

part of the reason for this is that, nowadays, films actually are viewed in total silence, without the mood-establishing piano accompaniment that used to be supplied at theatres. Among directors, novice film buffs often discover in themselves an antipathy to the Russian director Sergei Eisenstein, who is held in high regard in the history of cinema. Buster Keaton, on the other hand, is a pleasant revelation; his precise, drol comic routines speak directly to students.

Besides viewing the films, required reading is one of the course demands. And of course students are expected to analyze and evaluate the films they see. In an hour after a movie has been shown, they write a concise review. A long paper on a director, style or period gives the opportunity for a researched, considered judgment. This year, one girl wrote an essay on Billy Wilder which, according to her instructor, Joe Medjuck, is better than most of what has been printed about the German-American film maker who directed *The Lost Weekend* and *Some Like It Hot*.

Other courses offered in various departments approach film obliquely, perhaps using

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# THE GOOD AND THE BAD

## Continued

unanimous in their views or voting, they were constantly being cast as villains by the student press, while putting forward points of view that must have seemed to themselves as just and liberal. It was only towards the end of my time with the Council that I realized that the agony of some faculty members over parity, for example, was not because of their own bias against it some agreed with it — but because they believed that the Arts and Science Faculty would be in confusion and disarray if the principle of parity were agreed to at Council level and then carried into effect at lower levels.

My greatest concern came to be with the moral and psychological health of the University as a whole. The most obvious sign of distemper was in the nature of the student demonstrations, which were increasingly used to annul the unifying work of the Council. The attempt to label the University as racist, in particular, has been used by demonstrators, mostly non-student, to expose a real racism present in society, but which is least present on campus. Many ethnic groups who support this effort on campus are misled by the feeling of hurt they have from discrimination off-campus into projecting racism into campus affairs.

Another result of such a campaign is that it takes attention away from the real evils, such as the arbitrary powers of the Workman's Compensation Board and other government boards.

The resistance to parity is another form of ill-health. It is surely ironic that Engineering, which has been parodied as reactionary, sexist, and ill-educated, should enjoy peace and harmony with student-faculty parity, and Arts and Science, which is supposed to embody the heritage of the ages, culture and enlightenment, should be in turmoil over parity. In fact, the stereotype of Engineering is a by-product of humorous self-caricature, embodied over the years in *Toke Oke*; no one could be more alert to questions of fairness and intellectual probity than the representatives of Engineering, or the present and past deans.

## Use alumni more extensively

I believe that faculty-student parity should begin in the Governing Council, and I voted for that in the committee to revise the University of Toronto Act. There should also be more representation from the administrative or non-academic staff. The Council's burden is so heavy that there should be a larger membership. I believe also that alumni should be used extensively at many other levels of University government, including faculty council and departmental bodies, thereby asserting in a practical way that graduates are continuing members of the University.

Another area needing careful diagnosis is the administrative machinery of the University. There is the general question of the balance between centralized management and decentralized decision-making; there is the attempt to separate resource centres from program planning; there is the relation of the University and the colleges, especially the federated universities.

At worst, relations between administration and academics are extremely bad when administrators are uneducated and academics are disorganized. That should be in the past, but isn't.

There are still people, then, in certain areas of the University administration who are simply uneducated in those matters in which they should be educated. This is partly because there has been so little cross-fertilization within the University itself. The people in question may be excellent civil engineers but they don't know anything

about education, nor, if Sidney Smith Hall is evidence, beauty or convenience. This is only one of the many ironies to be found within the recent history of the University. For years we have had radical thinking in sociology and social work; only recently have we had any real concern for the living communities surrounding the geographical campus. We have had a good School (now Faculty) of Architecture, including leading lights in the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, yet the Department of Physical Plant has been merely destroying handsome Victorian buildings on St. George Street. We have had historians and moral theologians; only recently have we had concern about University participation in military contracts involving research into better methods of killing. We have had geographers and biologists; on recently have we had environmentalists.

## Needed: flexibility and innovation

I believe that we must retain some of the administrators: draw more of them from academic sources, and put some out to pasture in academic courses and departments; in some cases, just put them out to pasture. If the University is to be flexible and innovative, then the bureaucracy must be colleagues, not a creeping shogunate.

Some of the philosophical gaps lie at the heart of the pain engendered by current University reorganization. I voted for, and hope to see, the Food Sciences question settled in such a way that there will be a continuing collegial program centre which draws on the resources which have been removed from the former separate Faculty. But the villains are not all administrative. I wonder if the evident reluctance of the School of Hygiene, which has welcomed reorganization, to be a part of the Faculty of Medicine, does not derive from community-health oriented physicians being afraid of the image of avarice and arrogance with which the medical profession has recently been saddled.

The greatest single achievement under Evans' presidency has been the *Memorandum of Understanding* between the University and the colleges. This will increase the amount of teaching actually done in the colleges, consolidate teaching departments, and provide for greater flexibility in the deployment of staff. Again, the delicate question of local autonomy will be very difficult to keep in balance, with the financial power increasingly held by the University. One federated university is in great fear of the loss of freedom. It should be pointed out to the Ontario Government that the church-related colleges, whose apparent religious bias has been regarded as a threat to academic freedom by the government, regard their autonomy as the mainstay of freedom against the government.

Looming behind the decisions on all these matters, and on budget with which these matters are so closely connected, is the Ontario Government. The University has been given fair warning that expansion cannot continue. I wish Queen's Park was courageously saying the same to industry and to Ottawa in such matters as Pickering airport.

However, grave anomalies remain. There is a great need to keep a good student-staff ratio in a university system already far too impersonal. To do so, the numbers of academic staff must be kept up; but a real strangulation is taking place through a combination of the custom of salary increment and the demands of the pecking order. For example, a full-time lecturer might be receiving under \$10,000 annually. He gets an across-the-board increment, and he may get a merit increase as well. His department chairman will be a full professor, with tenure, and receiving anything from \$22,000 up. There is a whole category of those who are receiving over \$30,000, and these have a maximum limitation to their increment of \$2,500 in any one year. If we



The Rev. Graham Cottier

wish to keep a good student-staff ratio, and there is a limit to the total funds spent, we have no business giving those over \$30,000 any increment whatever. Three or four of their increments alone would hire a new staff member.

In this matter of money the Faculty Association will, I am afraid, prove no more trade-spirited nor innovative than any other trades union, but with much less excuse. A few faculty members deplore the increments: are they prepared to do anything about it? It would be interesting, indeed, if such a group banded together and ploughed back their increments into a special fund to be used by the President for innovative appointments, or for departments where a preponderance of tenured senior appointments prevents adequate numbers of staff. If the Faculty could, as a whole, rise to the challenge of an upward limit for all salaries, the impact of this on society and the Ontario Government, would be an outstanding contribution with enormous implications.

## In defence of elitism

I suppose it could be said that one reason I left the academic profession was that the possibility of experience of community seemed greater in the Christian ministry. The possibilities of community on the campus, and of collegiality as a principle which binds together diverse groups are still very attractive to an outsider, though many within the University of Toronto do not experience community at all. It is here that I do not agree with the condemnation of that word "elitism". When I heard an intelligent young member of the Council denouncing it, I reflected that only the member of an *élite* would know what the word meant! Of course, the University is an *élite*, a chosen people, chosen by intelligence and ambition to develop knowledge about the world and mankind. When such an *élite* no longer acts responsibly in society, elitism becomes intolerable. Members of a university, by the quality of their lives, and by the quality of their thinking on the one hand and of their collegiality on the other hand, can accomplish what an *élite* is meant to do, namely, to bring forward the rest of society to a knowledge of what humanity has been chosen for — a more fully human life, better understanding of nature, better self-understanding and worthy self-fulfilling.

# THE MOOT COURT

## Where students practise law

By William Conrad

Court room dramas have an irresistible fascination. Innumerable novels, movies and television serials have portrayed, and usually sensationalized, legal battles. Of course the crimes depicted are usually nefarious and justice is apt to turn, not on the skillful application of points of law, but rather on the startling disclosure of new facts. Yet vigorously intellectual duels and scrupulous examinations of issues are more likely to occur in civil law, where home work replaces detective work and coherent thought counts for more than thunderous pleas to the jury.

But all the study and research in the world doesn't prepare a lawyer for the give-and-take of a court room — arguing persuasively before the bench, fielding shrewd questions from a judge, thinking in split-seconds. At the University of Toronto, the Faculty of Law's moot court gives students the practical experience they need. Mooting is a requirement for second-year law students, and at Toronto the program is entirely run by students. The chief justice is a third year scholar, himself a recent veteran of mooting ordeals, and 15 associate justices assist him on the bench and in drafting the legal problems that students will have to argue.

Drafting the problem is of paramount importance. Situations must be devised where there are enough points in dispute for detailed briefs to be prepared both by applicant and respondent. Therefore cases that touch on current controversies are preferred — land buying by aliens, jurisdiction over the high seas, modern interpretations of what constitute "seditious conspiracy". Neither side must have the burden, or the advantage, of arguing a case doomed by precedents that clearly favour one of them.

A second difficulty is that, since the problem is fabricated, there are no facts to be ascertained. The facts must be accepted as given. Since such a situation bears little resemblance to most cases, the lawyers and the bench argue as if before an appellate court, which will hear cases only on the grounds that the law was poorly applied, not because new facts have come to light.

A Faculty of Law moot court in session, with Professor Albert Abel on the bench (the judge on the left in the picture). Professor Abel presided at the Caput hearings of charges arising from the Banfield incident — see below.



About two weeks before the moot court itself, the mooters are given the legal problem they must argue. Ten days later they submit their memoranda on fact and law — scrupulously researched briefs documenting the facts of the case, advancing the case for one of the parties, citing legal opinions and precedents. Law student Bruce Barker adds that, although the facts are technically not in dispute, each side in its own memorandum "presents" a reading of those facts which will favour its case. Since not every contingency can be covered in a fabricated situation, there is always room for a little interpretation.

John Gregory, law student and chief judge for 1973-74, explains that it is "bad form" to spring arguments unannounced in the course of the hearing itself, and, in fact, the bench may disallow these late-blooming tactics. The judges themselves are expected to be familiar with all possible aspects of the case, gleaned from the lawyers' memoranda and their own research. The whole basis of the mooting program, John Gregory stresses, is a spirit of disinterested inquiry. The point is not for one side to win at any cost, but rather for

everyone to strive after a good, precise resolution on what the law says or implies.

Obtuse or bating questioning from the bench, by the way, is not to be ascribed to either the stupidity or malevolence of the presiding justices. They will often be cantankerous just to see how far a mooter will be led astray, how much of his limited time he will see wasted. One trick a judge will sometimes use is to lean over and begin whispering to a colleague. A shrewd mooter will stop talking altogether until the conference stops, for he realizes that two-thirds of the bench is paying no attention to his meticulously presented case.

The bench in moot courts usually contains one senior member; he can be a law professor, a practising lawyer, or even an Ontario justice. He serves to enhance the quality of the bench, to provide experience that the student justices, however good, do not have. Most mooters find that the bench is on the whole fair and constructive; occasionally an ambitious student or aggressive lawyer will harass one of the mooters but this is rare.

William Conrad, a *Varsity* editor while at U of T, is a journalist in Toronto.

## The Banfield affair: the convicted students appeal

What is "conduct prejudicial to the interests of the University?"

What were Professor Edward Banfield's theories, teachings and writings and what were the practical consequences of and the justification for protesting his appearance at the University of Toronto?

Do racist practice and theory exist at this University?

What are the practical extent and the limitations of freedom of speech at the University?

These are questions that William Schabas and Anthony Leah have asked the Governing Council to answer at a special Council hearing they have requested, which, they say, should be an "investigation and action to eliminate the teaching and promotion of racism at the U of T."

Their request for such an inquiry accompanied an appeal they filed with Governing Council against their conviction on charges of "conduct prejudicial to the interests of the University" by reason of the fact that they obstructed and prevented Professor Banfield, a visitor from the University of Pennsylvania invited to the campus by the American Studies Committee in the Faculty of Arts and Science, from giving a lecture on March 13 last.

The two graduate students appealed both the conviction and the sentence, which was four years' suspension for Mr. Schabas and three years for Mr. Leah and a notation of the penalties on their U of T records for five years. Such an entry on their transcripts, the defendants contended, effectively "blacklists" them from other universities and from employment for half a decade.

After the disruption of the lecture, Governing Council instructed the Caput, still the University's disciplinary court, to hear 15 charges (later reduced to seven) against Mr. Schabas and Mr. Leah. All the charges arose from the one incident and all accused them of prejudicial conduct. The Caput met for the first time on April 16, held 19 sessions extending over the next two and a half months, and concluded with its verdict on June 29.

"The trial", wrote Dave Simmonds in the *Varsity*, "resembled nothing so much as a circus." The *Varsity* editor was critical of both the accused and the judges and suggested that "what took place would be considered quasi legal by only the most charitable spectator."

The defendants, in their written appeal, said the trial was "not an investigation of the

truth, but a cover-up of racism at the University of Toronto. The confrontation with Edward Banfield came only after two years of frustrating attempts to force the administration to act on the question of racism on campus." Mr. Schabas and Mr. Leah said the Banfield visit was "an extreme provocation and over one hundred outraged workers and students acted to deny Banfield a prestigious platform from which to speak his racism."

"Referring the issue to a disciplinary body, instead of having an investigation", the accused continued, "was an attempt by the administration to punish the protestors while 'washing their hands' of the issue of racism."

The Caput, they contended, excluded all evidence about Banfield's views, about racism on campus, and about the organizations involved in the protest. Caput also "defined the protest as 'prejudicial to the interests of the University' without evidence... The hearing was a travesty of justice; unfair restrictions were continually being placed on the defence while the prosecution was assisted liberally in making its case. The verdict was inconsistent with the facts presented at the hearing. The

Continued on Page 9

# Full integration of athletics awaits the new complex



In the left central portion of the photo-drawing above you can see the future addition to the Benson Building, present headquarters of women's athletics. The new building will face three streets: Spadina Avenue, on the left; Claxie Avenue, on the south side of which stands curved Wetmore Hall of New College; and Harbord Street. The east side of the addition will be connected directly with Benson, diagonally across Harbord at Huron Street from the Roberts Library (upper right). Opposite Benson on the east side is Sidney Smith Hall.

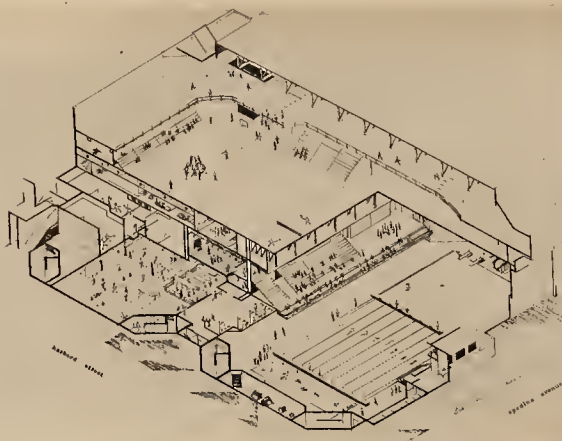
The University is ready to go ahead with the construction of an addition to the Benson Building, the present centre of women's athletics, which, when complete, will make possible the complete integration of athletic programs for both men and women.

But work can't proceed because the City of Toronto, in order to restrict the number of high-rise buildings in the central core, has limited — for a time, at least — new construction to a maximum height of 45 feet — and the Benson Building addition is to be 85 feet high. It has to be that tall to permit in a relatively modest area both an Olympic-size pool and a field house, to be included in a structure that will also house administrative offices, laboratories, instructional areas, squash courts, locker rooms, and other facilities.

The new complex will provide space and equipment for instructional purposes and competitive athletics. Hart House north wing, now used principally for men's athletics, will be devoted for the most part to recreational athletic activities.

Headquarters of the School of Physical and Health Education and of the men's and women's athletic associations will be brought together under one roof (or roofs, since Benson and its addition will have two although the old and the new buildings will be as one).

The delay because of the restrictive bylaw has been frustrating to all who have waited so long for the building that will make possible a new approach and a new facility that will benefit the entire University community and, as well, the general public who will share in its use.



Here's an inside look at what's to be under the roof of the new athletic wing. You can see the principal features, listed here clock-wise beginning with the bay in the lower left of the drawing opposite "Street" in Harbord Street — that's the main locker room; directly above that a mezzanine with sports shop, reception and refreshment area; a dozen squash courts; above that, offices and laboratories; outline of Benson Building; field house on top; multi-purpose gym, 200-metre track, collapsible bleachers; on Spadina Avenue side: Olympic-size swimming pool and public entrance.



Architect's rendering of the Claxie Avenue facade of the new building.

# Convocations strictly solemn? Not always – see below



"How do you spell Mowat – one or two t's?" the irrepressible Farley Mowat asks Professor D. J. Dooley before signing the Golden Book after receiving an honorary LL.D. Reassured, he wrote it with one.



"Dramatic dancer" was the way Dr. Vincent Bladen described Celia Franca when he presented her for an honorary degree. Here Miss Franca performs a dance step to illustrate her address. C. Mallin Harding, Chairman of Governing Council, enjoys the impromptu demonstration.



"That's daddy!" exclaims four-year-old Victor Pedenko, sitting with his mother, as his father, also Victor, leaves the stage after receiving M. Ed. degree.



Ania Rozsok, 3½, plays outside while father Stanislaw receives B.A. inside.

The Rev. Robert Leibe Runball, one-time Variety Blue and professional football player, United Church minister, and pastor of the Evangelical Church for the Deaf, gives address vocally and in sign language after receiving LL.D.

# THE BISSELL YEARS

Continued

sprawling, untidy Toronto did not possess," he then continues, "but it is a fair question as to whether McGill's visibility came from its devotion to the higher learning or was the result of adventitious circumstances—the brief sojourn of a Rutherford, the receptiveness of its medical school to foreign students, the presence of the university in a cosmopolitan city beside which Toronto... was a loose assembly of towns and villages...". Possibly the dreary portrayal of Toronto at the nadir of its "hog-towner" image is indisputable, but the "fairness" of the "question" regarding the doubtful foundations on which McGill's reputation rested may well be challenged.

In the chapter, "Final Reckonings", Bissell alludes to the shift, after 1966, from federal to provincial financing of higher education, upon which the courtship with the general public was terminated and universities became the object not of veneration but of vituperation. As a result, they were forced to tighten their economic belts, and any call on funds "not related to a basic curricular need" was very carefully scrutinized. Bissell complains that "in this atmosphere of dour economy it was particularly irksome to be told by politicians and newspapers that the university had been profligate and should address itself to stem economies, to greater productivity, or... to turning out 'more scholars for the dollar'." He confesses his distaste for the new order where "principles were consumed by statistics," and "institutions were swallowed up in quantitative measurement." Despite feeling confident that he had a sufficient grasp of the complex statistical jargon, he "shrank from some of the more elaborate formulae as from a poisonous snake."

As destructive and demoralizing as the changes of the sixties were, nonetheless Bissell adjudges them as inevitable and on the whole positive, and they did not irrevocably alter

"Heroine" in "Halfway Up Parnassus," according to our reviewer, Christine Bissell is seen here with her husband as they receive a memento from alumni, presented to them by Ian Tate, then president of UTAU (right), just before Dr. Bissell left the Presidency in 1971.



"the central academic core of the university." His major triumph during those years was the conception and final realization of the Roberts Library which "was a declaration of our scholarly commitment". Reminiscences of his student days at Toronto are consistently joyous, and he concludes optimistically, "The great and good place of my youth had gone forever, but a new place—more clamorous but more vital—was emerging."

This statement of faith notwithstanding, the mood of Bissell's book is overwhelmingly sad and dispirited. He is first and foremost a scholar with a lively wit. Only by force of circumstances did he become "unreservedly and unapologetically" an administrator. His was the view from "halfway up Parnassus", where, according to Thomas Fuller, one may "better behold worldly business, as lying low and nearer to their sight than such as have climbed up to the top of the mount". Bissell

asserts that this "is often the only comprehensive view it is possible to have of a university."

It was his destiny to straddle two irreconcilable worlds; to harbour idealistic views of what a university ought to be, based on medieval traditions; to be enough of a man of his own time to recognize the need for change, yet to be thwarted in his efforts to bring it about in an orderly civilized manner. He was obliged to renounce his conviction that humour is an excellent device with which to defuse potential confrontation, and to abandon, one by one, the simple but treasured rituals of his "great and good place" in the face of strident, humourless, and graceless protest from the radical student minority.

*Halfway Up Parnassus* is not a pleasurable memoir; it is too filled with personal agony for that. But, just as the metaphysical writers of the 17th century offer reflections of what it was like to live through the turmoil of social change of that day, so this book records the internal conflicts, the sense of powerlessness and despair which beset the contemporary scholar in the face of social upheaval of a similar magnitude. It also provides an important and requisite dimension to the ongoing history of the University of Toronto.

Gwendoline Pilkington is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Toronto who is taking her final oral examination this month on her thesis subject, "A History of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, 1911-1961."

*Halfway Up Parnassus: A Personal Account of the University of Toronto 1932-1971*  
Claude Bissell  
University of Toronto Press, \$12.50.

## Movies come of age on campus

Continued

movies as a starting point for discussion or as a source along with art of philosophy. "Poetry and Film" is the title of a course given by Professor P.F. Morgan at University College. The theme is the visual element in poetry, and some of the poems read antedate cinema by several centuries. The reason for this, according to Professor Morgan, who conceived the course, is that cinema itself is a manifestation of sensibilities that have been around for centuries, but a manifestation that had to wait for the technological innovations of the last century.

That same technology presents a unique obstacle to the establishment of film courses as an accepted discipline. Movies must be rented from distributors; they may be costly, and can be kept only for a few days. If a student misses the scheduled showing, it is unlikely that he will get a second chance to absorb the week's "text". Sometimes portions of a particular film are recorded and kept on videotape for a week or two, but then must be erased. Proper film-viewing machines—and a library of cinema classics that is a permanent and comprehensive University resource—are extraordinarily expensive. Lavish equipment bought as a matter of course for medicine and engineering is still thought an extravagance for film studies.

Then, too, there is lacking a body of recognized, serious scholarship on film that would convince skeptics that the discipline is something more than "going to the movies". First rate film criticism, both theoretical and practical, does exist—from Eisenstein to the

current writer Pauline Kael. But the shelf of worthwhile books on film is rather a short one. Still, film studies at University would certainly be one way to guarantee searching, knowledgeable work about movies. There may not be all that many authorities to cite in footnotes, but there is no dearth of material for the text, which is to say movies themselves.

Perhaps it betrays an unscholarly impatience to say that the recognition of cinema at university is long overdue; but surely it is not premature. The evidence that film is art has been accumulating for decades. French film maker Jean Renoir is an artist every bit as estimable as his father, the painter Auguste Renoir. *Sunday, Bloody Sunday* is as finely textured and well-modulated as a good novel. A magnificent documentary like *The Sorrow and the Pity* proved that film could venture into areas and capture nuances beyond the reach of even the most magisterial written histories. Film, in addition to its own unique documentary capabilities, incorporates elements of every other art form—music, photography, literature, dance, drama, song, visual design. That shouldn't be taken as a plea for assigning it a super-status, even though it is probably the most popular and accessible art form of the twentieth century. But surely it argues that it is no less worthy of respect and scholarly attention than any of its constituent arts, treated as separate disciplines. And it is a welcome bonus that going to movies is still fun.

Bill MacVicar, a U of T M.A., until recently with the University of Toronto News Bureau, is now on the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe & Mail.

### Opportunity to save!

Alumni may obtain *Halfway Up Parnassus* at a greatly reduced price by ordering directly from Alumni House.

\$10.00 a copy (selling in stores at \$12.50)

Send orders with cheque or money order (sorry, no charges or CODs) to

Department of Alumni Affairs  
47 Wilcocks Street,  
University of Toronto,  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada,  
M5S 1A1

ACT NOW — this offer expires November 30.

# 'Woodsworth Week': gala time for newest college



Woodsworth's Principal Arthur Kruger

It's unofficial, but for everyone at Woodsworth College, staff and students alike, the period from November 25 to 29 will be "Woodsworth Week" at U of T.

In that week there will be a grand opening of the University's newest college, which is designed especially for part-time students in credit courses but which welcomes full-time students too. The ceremony will be held in the building at 119 St. George Street, which houses, at least for the time being, both Woodsworth and the School of Continuing Studies (for those in non-credit courses), which until a few months ago were lumped together as the Division of University Extension. The date for the official opening had not been decided at the time this issue of the Graduate was going to press.

All sorts of gala events are being planned by Principal Arthur Kruger, Registrar Alex Waugh, their staff colleagues and Woodsworth students to make the week one to remember.

The college bears the name of the late James S. Woodsworth, clergyman, legislator, humanitarian, founder of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation which developed into a political movement now known as the New Democratic Party. Mr. Woodsworth had a long and abiding interest in the furtherance of adult and part-time education.

It was appropriate therefore that the University of Toronto should honour his daughter, Grace MacInnis, by conferring upon her the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* at the Convocation on November 27 at which those graduating from Woodsworth College this fall will receive their degrees. (The first Woodsworth graduating class knelt before the Chancellor to be hooded at one of the Convocations last spring.)

Dr. Kruger will present Mrs. MacInnis to the Chancellor for the bestowal of the LL.D. Mrs. MacInnis and her late husband, Angus, were both Members of Parliament, representing Vancouver constituencies. Mrs.



Katherine M. MacKinnon and her nieces Jane and Anita after receiving her Bachelor of Arts degree at Woodsworth's first Convocation last

June. It took her 15 years, which Miss MacKinnon said she had found "a bit embarrassing."



Michael Dowler snaps picture of wife Janet with her diploma. After three years in Ex-

tension, he switched to full-time study. Both are teachers in Toronto schools.

MacInnis, educated at the University of Manitoba, the Sorbonne and the Ottawa Normal School, also sat in the British Columbia Legislature.

The Convocation will be notable, too, for the installation of the Chancellor, Dr. Eva M. Macdonald, elected last spring by the alumni

College of Electors, to succeed the Hon. Pauline McGibbon, now Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. An honorary degree will also be conferred that evening upon Professor Emeritus Donald Creighton, the distinguished historian and one-time member of the Department of History.

## The Banfield affair : students appeal

Continued

sentence was not only unduly harsh but illegally vindictive. . . . The Caput hearings arrived at neither truth nor justice."

The membership of the Caput made it impossible for the accused to be tried by a jury of their peers, the appeal argued. Caput indeed was "the least representative body on campus. . . . 30 white, middle class administrators, including all the deans and principals, no faculty members, and only one student—who has no vote." (The verdict was brought in by seven members of Caput, all that remained after colleagues had dropped out or withdrawn during the prolonged hearing.)

Caput, the appeal continued, was prosecutor, judge and jury "all in one" and functioned like an arm of the administration. The defendants also alleged that "many individual members" were biased toward them, yet none except Father Kelly was disqualified. (President John Kelly of St. Michael's withdrew early in the proceedings when the

accused questioned his qualifications to hear their particular case.)

Arbitrary decisions, the appeal said, "denied the defendants any semblance of a fair trial." They were refused the right to offer a defence based upon the necessity to fight racism and "the intransigence of the administration in defending racism at University of Toronto."

The verdict was "false, even based on the evidence in court", the appeal said. "Caput ruled that it was shown beyond reasonable doubt that Banfield's lecture was a duly authorized University activity, that the defendants personally prevented Banfield from speaking, and that they thereby violated the interests of the University. All three points were not established in evidence."

The appeal is now before the Executive Committee of Governing Council which is to decide the procedure to be followed, since there has been no precedent at the University of Toronto for dealing with a legal issue of this kind.

## THE READER WRITES...

*"The Reader Writes" is for readers of the "Opinion" letters of approval or disapproval, of comment, or information, are invited. When space is limited, brief letters on subjects of wide interest may be given priority."*

JENNIFER BAKER, B.A. '70, (U.C., LL.B. '74 [York]), writes about "The Graduate Union official article in the June issue relating to the SDS-Caput Banfield affair". The well-written and well-argued letter is too long to reproduce in full (it would require nearly two columns of this page). But the writer's principal points follow:

I should make it clear that I have no fixed opinion as to whether or not Mr. Banfield is, in fact, a racist, since I have never read any of his work. Also, assuming he is in fact a racist, I am not at all sure how the conflict between the value of freedom of speech and the value of opposing the propagation of racism should be resolved in this instance. Finally, I consider the action of SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) in disrupting Banfield's speech to have been stupid and ill-considered, since it detracted from the real issues of whether he should have been invited to speak at the University in the first place, and they could have made their point equally well by non-obstructive demonstrations. However, I feel the point must be made that the conduct of the University of Toronto throughout this affair is equally subject to criticism and that your readers should not be left with the one-sided impression created by your article...

...freedom of speech has never been an absolute value in our society. It has been and should be weighed against competing and equally important values...at least under some circumstances, the interest in controlling racism, anti-semitism, and similar prejudices, outweighs society's interest in freedom of speech.

The U of T administration has never been a particularly strong supporter of freedom of speech. I have the distinct impression that the refusal by a contemporary University College alumna that Principal LePan refused, during my first year, to let Timothy Leary use UC premises for a speech, although this confrontation was rendered somewhat academic by the refusal of the Immigration Department to let Leary into the country. The outlawing of the SDS on campus after the Banfield confrontation is also an interference with freedom of speech as well as freedom of organization. Finally, if your own publication really believed in freedom of speech as an absolute value, I would have thought you would have given the defendants space to make their own case, in counterbalance to your article, so that the alumni and alumnae would be able to make up their own minds on the merits of this dispute.

Finally, I feel the handling of the Caput hearing...leaves a great deal to be desired, so far as I can tell from the newspapers and without direct access to a transcript...A, and a fair number of other people (including some who are in support of the University on the issue of freedom of speech) perceive the defendants as having been treated certainly in a repressive manner, and arguably unfairly as well.

*(The report of the Banfield affair in the June issue was for the most part a report of the Caput hearings, with sufficient background added to make the subject understandable. However, by press time in mid-June, the only participants who were heard in Caput and the defence began after the issue was printed. This October graduate offers the first opportunity to begin to present the other side of the affair.)*

DEREK LEAH, P. Eng., Don Mills, Ontario, expresses support for the defendants.

I approve the stand taken by Schabas and Leah against racism and for their other activities whilst at college.

Tony and Bill have guts as well as ethics...this was made manifest before their tribunal.

It's a pity that Leah and Schabas have to teach the student body a little about the practical goals of the moral leaders. It is more appropriate that this be done by the presidents and deans of the university.

As for the freedom of speech invoked by Albert Abel...it depends upon who has the power. This reality is as well-known to him as it is to most of us, which is why he and his colleagues, being practical men, keep carefully tuned in to the implicit wishes of the administration.

WILLIAM C. ATWELL, M.D., Boynton Beach, Florida, sends us a contrary view:

It is an outrage that characters such as these should be allowed to disrupt the University. And it is a disgrace that you should devote so much space to them in your last issue. They simply do not rate it, but they must have loved it.

Many colleges are in serious financial difficulties, because...the tolerance of this sort of nonsense by faculties and administration.

Throw the bums out!

JOANNE YOUNG, Don Mills, Ontario, asks a question in her letter:

While I tend to agree that "the right of free speech and assembly...has been attacked," I find I am unable to empathize with the senior administration of the University. Perhaps my difficulty lies in my lack of information concerning...the American Studies Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Science." Who are they? By whom are they financed? Are other national groups represented by similar studies committees?

*(The ASC is a group of scholars in the Faculty of Arts and Science interested in Canadian-US relations and problems. Their work of arranging special lectures and seminars is financed through the University. The U.S. is not the only country of special concern to U of T professors. As well, there are centres of departments engaged in studies of these countries and regions: the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, the Near East, Middle East, East Asia, Latin America, India, Pakistan, Italy, Portugal and Spain. The International Studies Program of the School of Graduate Studies facilitates, co-ordinates, and promotes research, study and graduate teaching in international relations in foreign areas.)*

D.E. COATE, Rosseau, Ontario, writes about the report in the June issue of the 100th anniversary of Ontario Agricultural College.

The OAC article was particularly interesting to me because Professor Buckland was my great-grandfather. He has always been

a very real person because of my mother's recollections of him and of his experiments in grounds behind the residence, reinforced by references in a letter written by my grandmother, Mary Jane Buckland, when she was a young girl at home. There are also great-grandfather's beautiful silver presentation ewer and goblets. These I passed on to a great-grand-son some years ago. You can see how much I would like to add a copy of your OAC article to my collection of Buckland mementos.

DON W. JOSE, OAC '49, Guelph, Ontario, author of the OAC anniversary article, reports on the feedback to him:

I didn't realize what a great readership the Graduate had until my article came out. Almost every member of my year whom I saw at the reunion mentioned the item. It was enough to make an editor go and buy a new hat.

MS. K.M.S. OSWALD, Zonkwa, Nigeria, wrote this from Winifred before moving to the Women's Teachers' College in that west African land:

I would very much like to keep receiving the Graduate. Congratulations on the new format of the magazine and good wishes for its survival and continued success.

## A quarter century of scholarship wins \$15,000 prize

The Canada Council has awarded Professor W.A.C.H. Dobson, the \$15,000 Molson Prize, one of Canada's highest tokens of recognition for cultural achievement. Last year Prof. Dobson completed 25 years of monumental scholarship in the preparation of a Dictionary of the Chinese Particles (unpublished short words such as prepositions and conjunctions).

The dictionary began when Professor Dobson taught at Oxford. He came to the conclusion then that Chinese literature, philosophy and history was likely to remain a closed book to all but a few in the West unless the difficulties of learning the language were considerably reduced. The 12 large volumes of his dictionary are the result of his labours in that direction.

## For Robert Gill

All friends of the late Robert Gill, director of the Hart House Theatre for 20 years, who died last August, are invited to attend a memorial performance to be held in his honour. It will take place October 28 at 4.15 p.m. in Hart House Theatre and will take the form of a reading of *Saint Joan*, the first play Mr. Gill produced there. Many of the original cast will take part.

## U of T cradle of presidents?

Cradle of university presidents? University of Toronto?

It may well be true, in view of the number of its graduates or staff who have become heads of institutions of higher learning. In the relatively recent past there were Dr. Carlton Williams, one-time Vice-President for Scarborough and Etobicoke Colleges, now president, University of Western Ontario; William C. Winegard, Assistant Dean of Graduate Studies, appointed president, University of Guelph; Thomas H.B. Symons, dean of Devonshire House when he became presi-



Ronald Watts of Queen's

dent of Trent University; and Murray Ross, Vice-President of U of T, first president of York University.

Now there are additions to the list. Jill K. Conway, Vice-President, Internal Affairs, leaves U of T next June to become the first female president of prestigious Smith College in Massachusetts.

Ronald L. Watts, B.A. '52, Rhodes Scholar from Trinity College, has suc-



Walter Pitman of Ryerson

ceeded Dr. John J. Deutsch as principal of York University, where he has been on the teaching staff since 1959, except for a two year leave to teach at Oxford, and dean of Arts and Science since 1969.

At the installation of the principal next month, Queen's will bestow honorary degrees on U of T's former Chancellor, Lieut.-Governor Pauline McGibbon, and on President John R. Evans.

Walter G. Pitman, B.A. '52, M.A. '56, former M.P. and M.L.A. for Peterborough, dean of Arts and Science at Trent for the past two years, is back in Toronto as president of Ryerson Polytechnic Institute.

H. Macdonald, one-time dean of men at University College, as its president.

## ALUMNI CALENDAR

October 17: Sophie Boyd Memorial Lecture sponsored by Faculty of Social Work Alumni Association - William R. Overbrink, Chairman, National Parole Board (M.S.W. '62), Medical Sciences Auditorium, 8 p.m. For further information, call Alumni House, 928-2367 or 928-8991.

October 25: University of Toronto T-Holders Association annual dinner. Guest of honour, President John R. Evans. Cocktails, 6 p.m.; dinner, 7.30. Great Hall, Hart House. Tickets available for T-Holders for Variety Blues-Mustangs game, October 26.

October 26: Fall Homecoming Football Fun - swim in UTS pool, 10-12 noon; tour, Hart House athletic facilities; brunch, Great Hall, 11.30 a.m.-1.30 p.m.; football game, U of T vs Western, 2 p.m. AH for ST (adults) and S6 (children 12 and under). Individual tickets - swim, 51, brunch, \$3.50 (adults), \$2.50 (children); game, \$3. Cash bar in Great Hall, 12 to 2 p.m. Tickets available from Alumni House, 47 Wilkocks St.

November 14: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education 10th anniversary lecture - Robertson Daer, Master of Marist College, novelist and playwright, on "Education and Literacy". Auditorium, O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor St. W. Admission free. Additional lectures planned for early 1975.

November 19: The Professor Edna W. Park Lecture sponsored by Household Science Alumni Association - Dr. Ned L. Gaylan, chairman, department of family and community development, College of Human Ecology, University of Maryland. "On Treachery to the Future". Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 80 Queen's Park West. Admission free.

May 10, 1975: A reunion of all graduates in Mathematics and Physics is being planned. It is hoped to arrange receptions for graduates of specific years the Friday evening beforehand. Anyone willing to organize a Friday gathering or help in the reunion planning is urged to get in touch with Ed Barbeau, Department of Mathematics.



Even before her installation in her high office (which takes place on November 27) Chancellor Eva Macdonald was called upon to confer an honorary degree — an honorary Doctor of Laws for the Prime Minister of Japan, the Honorable Kakuei Tanaka. At the special Convocation held on September 23 for that purpose, President John Evans said the bestowal of the University's highest honour was a personal tribute to the Prime Minister and "symbolically through him to show our respect and admiration for the great cultural heritage and achievements of the Japanese people." In the picture above, the Chancellor is seen with Dr. Tanaka, who is holding his diploma.

## We honour a Prime Minister with LL.D. and a Varsity tie



After the special Convocation, President Evans presented a Varsity tie, among other gifts, to Prime Minister Tanaka. Above: Dr. Tanaka examines the tie as the President hands it to him. Left: the Prime Minister retires to a corner to try it on. Left, bottom: he proudly wears his new tie, which, he said, he liked because it was slimmer and less bulky than today's bulky neckwear (to which Dr. Evans dryly replied that of course in this way the University conserved material).

## Alumni for staff-student parity

"The Governing Council shall review this Act and report thereon to the Minister of University Affairs within two years after it comes into force."

Because of that clause in the University of Toronto Act 1971 (which came into effect in 1972), the University community has been considering ways in which the unicameral governing structure — that is, the Governing Council — can be improved. A Governing Council sub-committee recommended enlargement of the Council to 62 from the present membership of 50, providing for increased representation in the faculty, administrative, student and alumni constituencies — and parity of membership for students with faculty.

Council at its final meeting in the 1973-74 academic year forwarded to the Minister the non-contentious parts of the recommendations, but deferred until this fall a decision on points in dispute, particularly the parity recommendation. When the action to defer was taken, the student members walked out. "Further delay on the matter is unwarranted," said Gordon Barnes, an undergraduate student member.

Now the alumni, through the directorate of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, have sided with the students and others on the Council who believe in parity.

In response to a request by Governing Council for an opinion on the composition of the Council, the UTAA directors

approved a brief which, among other things, recommended equal representation for students and faculty. Although the position was a surprise to some, it was not taken in haste, says Mrs. Mary Brown, secretary of the UTAA.

The recommendations of the Council sub-committee were discussed in length at three successive meetings of the UTAA executive before a draft was presented to the full directorate. Its introduction stimulated lengthy and articulate debate. The subsequent vote indicated that a majority of those in attendance approved the draft as it was presented. (See text below.)

The deliberations seem to have been influenced by three factors:

Because some 24,000 students have graduated within the last three years, a concerted attempt has been made to involve more recent graduates in alumni associations. Their contribution to alumni projects and activities have earned the admiration and respect of their fellow alumni.

Alumni governors have spoken highly of student input and contributions to the Governing Council.

For two years student representatives on the UTAA directorate have eloquently presented the student point of view and perspective.

The UTAA directorate believes and hopes that whatever representation is granted to the students, they will conscientiously fulfil their responsibilities and always serve the best interests of the University as a whole.



## For alumni of 60 or older

If you are 60 years of age or over, you can improve your health and at the same time help the University with a research project.

The School of Hygiene has underway a program, supported by the research division of Health and Welfare Canada, to determine "the effects of regular exercise on the health and fitness of the aged." (Yes, that's the word the School used, not "senior citizens" or even "age.")

The sessions are held daily Monday through Thursday from 11:10 a.m. until 11:45 over a period of eight weeks and you will be expected to attend at least three sessions each week.

If you would like to join the program or want further information, telephone Karen Dales, or Veli Niinimäki at 928-2042. You had better hurry, though — the enlistment is concluded at the end of October. By the way, the School adds that men are especially welcome to the program.

## The U.T.A.A. recommendations

This is the text of the brief on the composition of the Governing Council submitted to the Council by the University of Toronto Alumni Association directors:

On June 17, 1974 the executive committee of the U.T.A.A. passed a resolution, duly forwarded to the Secretary of the Governing Council, stating that a majority supported equal representation of faculty and students on the Governing Council.

In reply to a request from the Secretary of the Governing Council circulated in August, for a Brief commenting on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the Governing Council on changes in the University of Toronto Act, the comments of the U.T.A.A. Executive Committee to be

presented to the Board of Directors on September 24 are as follows:

The Executive Committee of the U.T.A.A.

— strongly recommends that the external composition of the Governing Council be set at 18 government appointees and 12 elected alumni, since past performances by elected alumni governors has demonstrated that their contribution is real and productive;

— recognizes a need for increase in the size of the Governing Council not to exceed 62 and an increase in the size of the Executive Committee not to exceed 16;

— supports the principle of equal representation of faculty and students on the Governing Council;

— supports an increase in the number of administrative staff.

## Hall of Fame

Both the Alumni Council and Dean Bernard Etkin of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering have enthusiastically endorsed a proposal that, in the development of the foyer and quadrangle area of the Galbraith Building, there be included a Hall of Fame. This would be dedicated to the works and memory of distinguished Engineering graduates.

To explore all the possibilities, the Dean set up a committee of Engineering alumni and faculty, consisting of Professor Howard Rapson, chairman, Professor W. Douglas Baines, G.R.F. Gross, D.M. Hector, and A.R. Murdoch.

## The new Director of Alumni Affairs



**E.B.M. (BERT) PINNINGTON** has returned to Alumni House to succeed John Duncanson as Director, Alumni Affairs. Bert, until 1971 an officer in the Canadian Armed Forces, with service on four continents, joined U of T that year as Assistant Director of Alumni Affairs. Then he moved to Trinity College (he has a Trinity B.A.) to be Director of Convocation and Development, a position he has given up to return to the University's Alumni House.



*Parents' Program receptions at the beginning of term give parents and new students an opportunity to meet senior University people. Among the several hundred at this year's receptions were (left to right) Benjamin Karp of Peterborough and daughter Shelley, (his third child to attend U of T) with Norman James, Vice-President, External Affairs.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

# graduate

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